
London, December 14. One of my pleasantest experiences in storied London has been a Shakespeare night with Ye Sette of Odd Volumes. There was a jolly dinner, and when the members of the Sette had Introduced their guests with eulogies more flattering than the chaste and modest autobiographies in "Who's Who?" there was a learned paper read by the Recorder and Master of Ceremonies, Brother H. B. Wheatley, on "Ye Bookes Yt Helped Shakespeare." This was illustrated by a series of songs by three Odd Volumes. The words were Shakespeare's and the musical setting was Elizabethan, and was reproduced from old scores. The paper was finally discussed by Dr. F. J. Furnival, Sidney Lee and three or four other eminent Shakespearian scholars. In London alone could so unique a Shakespearian revel have been staged and enacted.

In no other town is it possible to witness the presentation of Shakespeare's plays under Elizabethan conditions, with farthingales and without scenery. The first revival of what may be described as the real Shakespearlan drama formance of the first quarto of "Hamlet," and the actors appeared on the boards at St. George's Hall in Elizabethan costume, scenery being dispensed with and the play being acted continuously. This experiment was followed by annual public recitations of "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet" and other plays by the Shakespeare Reading Society, from a platform of draped curtains. Seven years ago "Measure for Measure" was produced in costume and without scenery by this body of readers, and this was followed by the presentation "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Love's Labour's Lost." Five years ago "Measure for Measure" was repeated in Soho on a stage fashioned after the Elizabethan model. The environment of the old Fortune Playhouse was closely imitated, and the audience appeared in Elizabethan costume. This experiment was so successful that Mr. Arthur Dillon, who had been an active member of the Shakespeare Reading Society, was encouraged to found a permanent society for the production of two or more plays annually. This is known as the Elizabethan Stage Society, and is conducted by Mr. William Poel, an accomplished actor and industrious student with the incomparable gift of imparting his own enthusiasm to others.

During the last four years this society has provided literary and artistic London with a series of unique entertainments. "Twelfth Night" and the "Comedy of Errors" were enacted in the dining hall of Gray's Inn. Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" was produced in St. George's Hall, and "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in the Merchant Taylors' Hall and in the Charterhouse. "Twelfth Night" was repeated in Middle Temple Hall, the home of Elizabethan drama, and "The Tempest" was played at the Mansion House and at the Goldsmiths' Hall. Other revivals have been "Arden of Feversham," episode in the play of "Edward III"; "The Spanish Gipsy" and Ford's "The Broken Heart" at St. George's Hall; "The Coxcomb," by Beaumont and Fletcher, at the Inner Temple, and Ben Jonson's pastoral "The Sad Shepherd," in the gardens of Fulham Palace. All these plays have been produced in Elizabethan costume, without scenery, and the obsolete musical instruments of Shakespeare's time have been brought into use. Candles have not been used as footlights, nor have the playhouses been open to the sky, nor have women's parts been acted by boys; but in costume, stage business and rapid and continuous presentation of scenes there has been a close approach to Elizabethan

PLANS FOR THE SEASON. the present season the society has

simed to produce "The Merchant of Venice" and Ben Jonson's "Alchemist," and in connection with these Elizabethan works Mr. Poel hopes to present during the spring three examples of the odern literary drama: Mr. Swinburne's tragdy, "Locrine," Mr. Edward Fitzgerald's adaptation of Calderon's "Life's a Dream," and Björnstjerne Björnson's comedy, "A Gauntlet." The first number of the programme has been carried out with unique effect at St. George's Hall, where "The Merchant of Venice" has been produced in Elizabethan dress as a romantic comedy, without a tragic note. The second yenture will be even more interesting, since it will be the first attempt for a long period to revive one of Ben Jonson's comedies. "The Alchemist" is perhaps the finest example of his Gramatic art, in which the outward forms of romanticism current during the Elizabethan period were combined with a pure classical spirit. It is a play with a didactic motive, and satirizes the grasping, sordid greed of the times which was seeking to turn everything into gold. Buch a play, with its characteristic Elizabethan setting, is well adapted for presentation during the closing years of the Victorian reign, when the mercenary tendencies of plutocracy are disclosed in revels of South African gold speculalion and industrial stock-promoting, and when smart society finds it hard to make both ends meet and lends itself to traffic in titles and social patronage.

The music is one of the distinctive features of these Elizabethan revivals. Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, who is at once an enthusiast and an expert in the use of old instruments, has placed his artistic skill and knowledge at the disposal of the society. In the production of Ben Jon-son's pastoral "The Sad Shepherd." in the gar-Cens of Fulham Palace, he introduced the lute, four viols, two horns and the virginals, and provided the original setting and accompaniment for a series of songs and dances of the seventeenth century. In "The Merchant of Venice" the cornets of Shakespeare's time were replaced by trumpets in the flourishes and "tuckets, but five viols were introduced for the accompaniment of two songs. One of these, written in the style of Elizabethan composers, was sung while Eassanio was communing over the choice of the casket, and the other, "The Dovehouse Pavan," by Alfonso Ferrabosco, a musician of Shakespeare's time, was introduced with quain effect in the first scene of the fifth act.

Another enthusiast, Miss Jennie Moore, who has made a special study of Elizabethan portraits, renders valuable service in designing the stage costumes, and Mrs. Seymour Lucas also makes useful suggestions. "The Merchant of Venice" was presented in this respect in accordance with the traditions of Shakespeare's Stage management. The actresses' costumes were made of brocaded silks, with long pointed bodices, full sleeves, large flaring lace collars and full skirts, worn over farthingales. There were black steeple-crowned hats, and head-

New-York Edribune.

"The Tempest" and "The Two Gentlemen of

Verona." When "The Merchant of Venice" is

presented comparison is challenged between the

idealized Shakespeare of a long line of illus-

trious actors, ending with Sir Henry Irving, and

Shakespeare as he was known in his own time.

The effect of this strong contrast is to convert

a readjustment of dramatic values and an en-

tire change of motive and spirit. Shylock ceases

to be a tragic character and the main figure on

the stage, with the power of commanding sym

pity by the pathos of his helplessness. Portia,

while noble, tender and true, enters the court-

room without the solicitude and sense of respon-

sibility of an advocate whose mission it is to

determine an issue of life or death. The play

becomes a merry masque for an Elizabethan

audience that enjoyed the sport of laughing at

a Hebrew money-lender, and essentially a ro-

mantic comedy for Victorian spectators accus

tomed to expect tragic touches and the deep

shadows of seriousness underneath the joyous-

ness and sparkle of its bright, vivacious move

Mr. Poel, not being able to find any actor suf-

ficiently venturesome to attempt a comic Shy-

lock, donned the red wig himself and played the

part with bold strokes, exaggerated byplay and

consistency of purpose as essentially a carica-

ture designed to excite ridicule. With mincing

gait, bent figure and grotesque gesture and

facial expression, he carried through the play a

definite impression of the comic spirit; and in

the hurly-burly of the trial scene Portia bustled

in and out, and seemed to be conscious of the

masquerade in which she was disporting her-

self, rather than of the serious work of thwart-

ing the money-lender's cruel vengeance and of

saving the merchant's life. Both characters

took their place in a definite and consistent com

edy scheme, and the play ran on without tragic

climax and with a perfect and consistent bal-

ance of all the comic elements in the love-mak-

ing, the choice of the caskets, the masque of the

doctor and his clerk, the byplay of the rings.

and the Jew-baiting. Every one on the stage

except Shylock seemed to be laughing all the

way through, and when Gratiano's mocking

taunts were taken up by all in the courtroom

as he rushed out in a hot rage, the Jew's func

tion in the play was disclosed with a subtle

effect. He had been caught in his own trap, and

A LOGICAL PERFORMANCE.

This presentation of the comedy may seen

hard and cold in printed description, but with

the absence of scenery, with the rapid move-

ment of dialogue and byplay, and with the color

of old-time costume, it was logical and con-

sistent. Never before have I been so deeply im-

pressed with the unity and symmetry of the

play. In its Elizabethan setting it is a bright

and cheerful comedy from beginning to end.

the morals, tastes and entertainment of a six-

teenth century audience. From this point of

view the Elizabethan stage society has done a

useful work in producing the play in what Ul

rici, Mr. Frederic Harrison and other critics

and spirit. There could hardly be a more strik

ing exhibit of the Elizabethan comic spirit. The

play as a holiday masque has a movement and

logic of its own, deeply interesting to students

of Shakespeare. When they compare it with

such splendid presentations of the comedy as

have been witnessed at the Lyceum Theatre, or

are now in progress in America under Mr. Daly's

management, they understand more clearly the

chant of Venice" as produced in the greatest

theatres may not be so racy in its original

Shakespearian quality, but it is nobler, more

subtle and more satisfying to heart and mind.

It is in accord with the beauty and genius of

The Elizabethan Stage Society employs pro

fessional actors whenever it can secure their

services; but it is mainly dependent upon ama-

teurs and Shakespearian readers. The cast for

well balanced that the performance was of a

high degree of technical excellence. Every

actor seemed to have caught the inspiration of

the spectators, without thinking of any indi-

vidual part as out of balance, were impressed

the performance as a whole. There was sound

reading of the lines, and there was unity of

dramatic motive and effect; and these were

proofs of the artistic skill and organizing power

of the manager. The Elizabethan Stage Society

does not have the recognition from dramatic

critics which it deserves, and it is embarrassed

by lack of financial support from the public. Its

membership is largely recruited with enthusi-

asts, and they persevere, in spite of many dis-

couragements, in carrying on a useful and schol-

ITS WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

THE WEST END PROTECTIVE LEAGUE DISBANDED

-PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL

TO ITS PRESIDENT.

The West End Protective League was organize

in February, 1892, for the "regulation and restraint of the liquor traffic," and it devoted its labors to

that part of the city west of Central Park, be-

Among the organizers were James W. Conrow

Richard Deeves, James Culgin, Dr. A. W. Lozier, Dr. Arthur L. Root, Franklin R. Barnes, George

Clinton Batcheller, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Lucius M. Stanton, J. Edgar Leaycraft, John C. Coleman

and Frank R. Heughton.

One of the original members, in speaking of the workings of the league, said:

"It was not designed to prevent the sale of liquor on the West Side, but to limit the number of calcons and see to it that those established were

conducted in accordance with the law. From the

going before the Board of Excise and opposing

every application for a saloon in its district where it appeared either that there was no necessity for

its'establishment or that the person applying for a

tion that its territory was larger than it could well cover, the league changed its northerly limit to Eighty-sixth-st., and the upper part of the district was covered by the West Side Excise Reform Association. From February, 1892, to January, 1893, the league acted on fifty-six cases of applications for saloon licenses and defeated thirty-five of them."

becoming apparent soon after its organiza-

license was not a fit character to receive one.

tween Sixty-fifth and One-hundredth sts.

arly work. I. N. F.

'The Merchant of Venice' into a new play, with

DECEMBER 25, 1898. of president-elect, Professor Charles W. Hargitt, of

HELD THIS WEEK.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY'S PROGRAMME-GATH-

of those educational and scientific forces which de sentation in the councils of these scientific of these important gatherings.

already arranged to meet in New-York during the holiday week:

The American Chemical Society.
The American Society of Naturalists.
The American Morphological Society.
The American Physiological Society.
The American Physiological Society.
The American Psychological Association.
The American Folk-Lore Society.
The Association of American Anatomists.
The Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology.
Section H, Anthropology, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
The New-York State Teachers' Association.

American Chemical Society, which will meet on December 27 and 28. Morning and evening sessions of this society will be held on Tuesday, December 27, in the assembly hall of the Chemists' Club will be spent in visiting various places of scientific interest in Newark and the neighborhood, such as the works of the following-named companies: New Jersey Zine Company, Balbach Smelting and Rening Company, P. Reilly Patent Leather Works. Murphy Varnish Company, Knickerbocker Cement ompany, Wetherill Concentrator Company, Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Steel Company, and Lister Agricultural Chemical Company.

will be held in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, and in the afternoon visits will be made to various places of education and scientific interest in the city. Late in the afternoon the chemists will attend a demonstration of the properties of liquid air by Mr. Tripler. In the evening the visiting chemists will attend a dinner given by the New-York section of the society.

The American Chemical Society is the outgrowth of a meeting of American chemists held in Northimberland, Penn., in August, 1874, to celebrate th The large body of chemists there assembled be lieved that the time had come for the formation a permanent society, which should be representative of American chemists and their work, as in their respective countries. It was not till 1876 establishment of the American Chemical Society. In the early part of that year the society was or-ganized, and in 1877 it was incorporated under the

The first president was Dr. John W. Draper, of the University of New-York. Another eminent New-York chemist, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, one of the founders of the School of Mines of Columbia College, for years dean of its faculty, and now professor of chemistry in Columbia University and president of the Chemists' Club of New-York City, has served the society twice as its president, first

The present president is Professor Charles E. Munroe, dean of the graduate school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and professor of interest to many at the present time to know that he is the inventor of the "Navy smokeless powder." He is regarded as the leading authority in this country on the subject of high explosives for use

About eight years ago the American Chemical Society entered on a new departure, with the deing more fully the ideals of its founders. sections have been established in different parts of the country, in accordance with the plan of th British Society of Chemical Industry, and general meetings of the society are held twice a year in different localities, with the view of stin activity among the chemists throughout the United States and bringing them into personal acquaintthe various interests with which they are connect-The summer meeting is hold with that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, and the winter meeting, which is the annual meeting of the society, is held the last week of December. The last winter meeting was held in Washington, D. C., and the summer meeting, last August, was held in Boston, Mass

There are ten local sections of the society established in the different parts of the United States, as follows: In Rhode Island, New-York, Washington, the Lehigh Valley, Nebraska, Chicago, cinnati, North Carolina, Columbus, Ohio, and the Northeastern section, with headquarters in Boston. The New-York section is the largest, and numbers over three hundred members. The officers Woodman, secretary and treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of Dr. Hale, Dr. Charles A. Doremus and Professor A. A. Breneman, in addition to the chairman and secretary. The total membership of the society is about fifteen hundred.

The society publishes a journal regularly each month. It contains the papers read before the various sections and at the general meetings, together with abstracts relating to the progress of chemical science and industry, and reviews chemical work. The following is a list of the principal officers of the society for 1838: President, Charles E. Munroe, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, Edward D. Pearce, Providence, R. I.; Will-South Bethlehem, Penn.; J. P. Grabfield, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Weber, Columbus, Ohio; O. W. Martin, cinnati, Ohio; Henry N. Stokes, Washington, D. C.; H. H. Nicholson, Lincoln, Neb.; F. P. able, Chapel Hill, N. C., and Arthur A. Noyes, Boston, Mass; secretary, Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles F. McKenna, New-York City; librarian, Marston Taylor Bogert, New-York City;

The third annual meeting of the New-York State Science Teachers' Association will be held at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, on Thursday and Friday. Sessions will begin at 9:30 a.

n., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. The association cordially invites all who are interested in its work to share the privileges of this meeting. The hospitalities of the Teachers' College and of other departments of Columbia Uni-

of the opportunity. The American Society of Naturalists, with its seven affiliated scientific societies, will meet at Columbia University on Wednesday and Thursday. The presence of these leading scientific bodies will

be a strong additional attraction to the educators Through the courtesy of the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History their col-

lection will be open on Friday evening until 10 o'clock for the accommodation of those in attendance at the meeting. Luncheon will be served a la carte both at the Teachers' College and at Co-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

10 a. m.—Meeting of the Executive Council. 11 a. m.—Registration. (All, whether members or not, are requested to register early.)

SCIENTISTS' BUSY TIME.

MANY IMPORTANT MEETINGS TO BE

SESSION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY-

In the midst of the business and social life of the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, few persons outside of those particularly interested in such affairs ever realize the pre-eminence of New-York City as a centre of intellectual life and activity and termine the advance of the race in moral and intelctual development and in the arts of civilization. Especially at this season of the year, when holiday preparations and enjoyment engross the time and ught of nearly every one, only a limited number will interest themselves in the important gatherngs of the Affiliated Scientific Societies, which will hold their meetings here in the holiday week, bring ent. Those of our citizens who take part in these meetings, however, will be well repaid for doing so. They will find that New-York has ro mean repreand will be convinced that every one should know at least something of the character and significance

The following is a list of the societies which have

Prominent among these organizations is the

On Wednesday, December 28, a morning

in the year 1881 and again in 1889. emistry in that institution. It will be of special

ment in the war with Spain.

editor, Edward Hart, Easton, Penn.; Board of Directors, C. A. Doremus, New-York City; C. B. Dudley, Altoona, Penn.; William McMurtrie, New-York City, and C. F. Chandler, New-York City.

versity are extended to those who avail themselves

lumbia University each day of the meetings. The programme is:

2:15 p. m.—Report of the Committee of Nine, by Professor Le Roy C. Cooley, of Varsar College. 3 p. m.—Union meeting, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, Upon invitation of the American Society of Naturalists, the association will unite with them in their annual discussion: "Advances in Methods of Teaching." ERINGS OF OTHER BODIES.

m. -Business session.

Zoology, Professor E. C. Conklin, University of Penn-sylvania

11:30 a. m.—Paper by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, of Har-vard University. "Zoology as a Condition for Admis-sion to College." Discussion opened by Professor Edwin C. Constin. or the University of Pennsylvanis, followed by Arthur E. Hunt, of the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

SUNDAY,

 Physiology, Professor W. T. Porter, Harvard Medical School. 4. Psychology, Professor Hugo Munsterberg, Harvard University.

5. Anthropology, Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia University. 6. Botany, Professor W. F. Ganong, Smith College,

m.—The annual address in Milbank Chapel, by the president, Professor Charles W. Hargitt, Syracuse University, "Science and the New Education."

9 p. m.—Reception by the trustees of Teachers' College, in the Bryson Library.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

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FRIDAY, Professor Charles L. Bristol, New-York University, chairman. Introductory papers by Professor G. F. Akinson, Cornell University. Discussion by Professor A. D. Morrill, Hamilton College, and Dr. Goorge H. Parker, Harvard University, Section B.—Earth Science, Professor Albert P. Brigham, Colgate University, chairman, I. What should be taught in a one-year course in physical geography, given in the first or second year of the high school, and how should it be taught? Professor R. E. Dodge, Teachers' College, representing the Committee of Nine (15 minutes). 2. Paper by Ezra W. Sampson, Mixed High School, New-York, Discussion by Dr. B. Elisworth Call, Brasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, and others.

Section C.—Nature Study, Charles B. Scott, Oswego.

sor J. H. Comstock, Cornell University. Professor Charles B. Scott, Normal School, Oswego, "Earth Study," Principal Anna J. Stone, Binghamton General discussion, Intermission ten minutes)—An opportunity to examine helpful books and work of pupils. Ways of Helping Teachers ethirty-five minutes;—The Relation of Teacher and Pupils in Nature Study," Dr. C. F. Hodge, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. "Nature Study at Transhers! Institutes Miss Mary F. Rogers, State Institute Force, "The Value and Use of Teachers Leaflets," "How the Science Teachers of the State Can Help Teachers," by the chairman of the Section.

lets. There has been the receiver of the State Can Help Tenchers, by the chairman of the section.

Section D. Phisics and Chemistry: Professor Albert La Arey, Rochester Free Academy, chairman, Introductory paper by Professor William Ha lock, Columbia University, representing the Committee of Nine.

11:30 a. m.—General Session, Paper by Dr. C. F. Hadge, Clark University, "The Active Method in Nature Study," Discussion opened by Professor D. L. Bardwell, of the Department of Public Instruction in New-York State, tollowed by Professor Francis E. Lloyd Teachers College.

2 p. m.—Paper by Ar ut C. Clement, of the Regents Office, on "The Use of the Microscope in Secondary Schools," Tilscussion opened by Principal Edward S. Babcock, Portville Union School, followed by Fred

2:45 p. m.—General discussion of the Report of the Com-mittee of Nine. 3:30 n. m.—Election of officers, 3. scellaneous business

The second winter meeting of Section H (anthrop-

plogy) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Columbia University on Tuesday and Wednesday. The following programmes have been arranged for the as-

mbolism of the Cardinal Points. Roland B. Dixon,

m.—"Contents of a Room Excavated in the Ruins
Pacible Rounts, Showing a Specialized Form of
stery," George H. Pepper, "Cairns in Southwestn Norway," Miss Cornella Horsford, "Archaeologil Problems of California," Professor William H.
limes, "The Problem of the Mexican Stone Yoke,"

H. Saytie, "Archaeological Investigations on

North Pacific Coast of America," Harlan I.

nith.

Smith.

classiay, 10 a. m., Fayerweather Hall, room No. 301—
"On the Names Glooscap and Illa Ticci Uira Cocha,"
Stansbury Hagar. "The California Indians," Professor W. J. McLiec. "Rellef in Will-Power Among
the Pawnes," Miss Alice C. Fletcher, "The Indian
Congress at Omaha," James Mooney.

m., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh-at, and Eighth-ave. Addresses by Morris K. Jesup and Professor Henry F. Osborn. The eleventh annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society, which is also to be held at Columbia University, will be on Wednesday and Thursday. The following is the programme:

of the Council.

2 p. m., Fayerweather Hall, Room No. 302—Address of the president, Professor Henry Wood, "Folk-Lore and Metaphor in Laterary Style," "Modern Theories of the Origin of Folk-Tailes," W. W. Newell, "The Study of Ethics Among the Lower Bacce," Dr. Washington Matthews, Demonstration of Phonographic Records of Indian Sotz," Miss Albee C. Fletcher, Dr. Washington Matthews, Dr. Carl Lumboltz and Dr. Franz Boas.

8 p. m., American Museum of Natural Massachuse. m., American Museum of Natural History-Ad-eases by Morris K. Jesup and Professor Henry F. horn.

THURSDAY, 10 A. M.

Olibwa, Cree, and Esquimau Legends, from Canada," Dr. Robert Bell, F. R. S. "Mythology of the Chilcotin," Dr. Lavingston Farrand, "The Origin of a Tradition," Miss Cornella Horsford, "Animal Tales of the Erquimau," A. Kroeber.

ilmau," A. Kroeber.

"Bahama Superstitions and Customs," Professor
les I. Edwards, "Hawaiian Games," Stwart
b. "American Indian Names of White Men,"
A. F. Chamberlain, "Hibliography of FoikRelating to Women," Mrs. Isabel C. Chamber"Who Was Mother Gosse?" Professor Thomas
on, "Some Animal Medicine," Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen.

p. m.—Annual dinner of the Naturalists and Affiliated Societies at the Hotel Savoy, corner Fifth-ave and Fifty-ninth-st. President's address, Professor H. P.

FOR CUBAN SELF-HELP.

AN INDUSTRIAL FUND WHICH SEEKS TO MAKE

The Cuban Industrial Relief Fund. No. 75 Tribur Building, through H. W. B. Howard, treasurer, and J. Bleecker Miller, chairman of the Executive Committee, calls attention to its work in an appeal in

which it says:

The President has personally ordered the various branches of the War Department to send supplies immediately for the relief of the destitute in Havana, and Guines, Cuba. But he states that the purchase of cattle, the erection of buildings and other steps necessary for industrial relief, are beyond the power of the Government. The Government may relieve the pressing necessities of the Cubans, but can do nothing to put them in the way of earning a living, preserving their self-respect, and ceasing to become charges on the charity of the American people.

It is to meet the precise situation outlined in the President's statement that the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund has been organized. By furnishing them with implements, seeds and cattle, and by the advancement of daily wages, while the crops are growing, it purposes to put the Cubans in the way of supporting themselves, until, by the sale of their produce, the investment can be returned to the Fund, to be used again in a similar manner, either for continued aid to the same persons or to aid others.

The President's action followed his conference with Richard S. Howland, of Providence, R. I. recently returned from an exhaustive investigation of the needs of the Cubans. Mr. Howland writes to

aid others.

The President's action followed his conference with Richard S. Howland, of Providence, R. I., recently returned from an exhaustive investigation of the needs of the Cubans. Mr. Howland writes to this association: "There is an opening for the work you propose on the largest scale, and the people that I met in the country around Havana would be only too grateful if you would begin at once. I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of immediate relief in just the form in which you propose to furnish it."

of immediate relief in just the form in which you propose to furnish it."

The cause we represent has been taken up cordially by the churches, the clergy and the friends of several large belevoient organizations in this country. With a slight but prompt increase of the funds already contributed, we can make a beginning of the work, which will encourage to give wide extension of this rational mode of relief those who believe that the best form of assistance is to help the afflicted to help themselves.

The question is fairly before us, whether we will do this or maintain a Cuban "poorhouse" indefinitely, at the expense of this country. We have gone into this work in the full belief that the whole question of our having in the Cubans neighbors who, politically and commercially, are worth having, is involved in the problem we have undertaken to solve, of rendering them self-sustaining by a little businesstike encouragement now, before they have become hopelessly pauperized by gifts of "free soup and old clothes."

DEATH OF FRANCIS B. MORRIS. Francis B. Morris, of Perth Amboy, died vester

day morning. He was sixty years old and death was the result of an operation, performed several days ago. Mr. Morris was shipping agent of the days ago. Mr. Morris was shipping agent of the Lehiga Valley Railroad Company at Perth Amboy, going there about fifteen years ago from Packerton, Penn. He was superintendent of the Bee Line Transportation Company, and leaves a widow and five children, four of them by his first marriage. One daughter is a missionary in India. Mr. Morris has been president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the linfant department of the Sunday-school for a number of years. He was a prominent Free Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

THE TWO DAKOTAS.

NEED OF MORE ROOM FOR THE NATIONAL MU-SEUM-RARE SPECIMENS FROM ALASKA-RIDERS AMONG STATESMEN.

in town, indeed, and so much going on in a ocial way, that it has been more brilliant than usual. The shops, of course, have been the main attraction, and it adds interest even to shopping when one rubs shoulders with people of international reputations. The Canadian Commissioners shopped assiduously for a few days before they left town, and took away with them many handsome souvenirs of happily said, the most valuable souvenir their visit to the capital is the memory of the lasting impression, and their return is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by all

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, had a somewhat novel experience with the former editor of his paper at Devil's Lake this summer. About ten years ago, when Hansbrough was a candidate for the House, he cast around for some one to take charge of his "Inter Ocean," and finally settled upon a roving typo who, like Eugene Sue's De Croustillac, was light of baggage but well supplied with self-The Senator was to control the policy of the paper and the typo was to manthe enterprise, pay the bills and take the profits. To limit details, ten years of prosperity resulted in the editor concluding that he owned the paper. Replevin proceedings falling to oust him from possession, the Senator applied for a receiver. Pending the ap-The novel feature of the incidents was the hostility of the paper toward the Senator and his friends, although his own name appeared continuously as the proprietor. United States Senators have some strange experiences, but this is doubtless the first instance wherein a member of the body has been systematically critleised by his own newspaper. "The Inter Ocean" is now in friendly hands, and the Senator's policy is receiving wide circulation.

mained-Pettigrew, of South Dakota. Moody, satiate office-seekers who connived at his those whom he did reward, but who failed to

Lyman R. Casey was his colleague. After four years of Senatorial life he was succeeded by W. N. Roach, a Democrat, who was elected by a Legislature that had a Republican majority of thirteen. Casey had a good majority of extent to which Shakespeare's work has been the Republican caucus, but M. N. Johnson, idealized, ennobled and enriched by a long line now of the House, controlled the minority of to Casey. Thus Casey was deprived of the full party strength on joint ballot. The contest lasted thirty-seven days. Johnson was a candidate when Casey was first elected, and laid his defeat at Casey's door. So when Casey came up a second time Johnson was there to avenge his fancied wrong Roach came to the Senate and Casey went back to his farm, which is of the "bonanza" order, and all re-

ports agree that he has prospered. "The Merchant of Venice" was so strong and Mr. Poel's purpose in producing the play as a holiday masque of the Elizabethan period; and with the symmetry and sense of proportion of as it will be a Presidential year the wise ones

episode be excepted. Senator Hansbrough, who largely in saving the State to McKinley in 1896, for the craze for "cheap money" was as great gave McKinley 6,000 majority, while South Dakota, with Pettigrew leading, went all of that and more the other way.

dresses of pearl beads. The men wore doublets, padded trunk hose, long silk stockings in gay colors, full white neck ruffs, short mantles and plumed hats. The retainers had the picturesque liveries of the period. The caskets were also designed with painstaking care from original examples in the South Kensington Museum. The examples in the South Kensington Museum. The closest attention is paid to the smallest details of constume and properties in the presentation of Elizabethan drama, with its characteristic environment and color.

COMPARISON OF TWO STYLES.

There is no basis of comparison between the dramatic styles of the Victorian and the Elizabethan periods when obsolete plays are pro-

differ from the native sheep, which are of a dull grayish-brown color in the Rocky Mountains, in being entirely white, and naturalists call them a different species. The Museum has secured the first specimens known of this animal and is naturally glad to enlarge the series. It is to be regretted that Mr. De Weese was not successful in obtaining any bear, which are of enormous size in Alaska.

Dr. Mackay Smith, rector of St. John's, has concluded not to accept the call from the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, but will remain with his parish here. St. John's, which is the most fashionable church in town, was founded in 1816 and on its completion the vestry invited President Madison to accent a new there. Since that time it has been known as the President's church, and this pew has been occupied by all the Presidents who have been Episcopalians. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, have been worshippers there. Among the other names that are associated with the history of this church are Chief Justice Marshall, Secretary Seward and Montgomery Blair, whose descendants are now members of the parish. Dr. Mackay Smith has been with this parish for a number of years. He is a scholar and has oratorical ability, polished manners and a kind and responsive nature. In a word, he possesses all the attributes that a rector should have, and he has, too, great wealth. His home in Sixteenthst. is one of the most hospitable in town, and his wife a beautiful and charming woman is his able coadjutor in his charitable and social

Rumors current here that Senator Hale will have difficulty in being re-elected to the Senate on acount of his non-expansion policy are not credited by those who know something of his standing in the Pine Tree State. He is counted by those who know him superficially as rather reserved and cold, but among his people he is regarded as being genial and responsive, and few men in the political world are more popular in their own constituencies. "'Gene Hale" his supporters call him, and they are apt to accept whatever he says as orthodox doctrine.

should be the National policy, not long ago. "The fact of the case is, I'm for whatever 'Gene Hale's

Democratic ranks was so widely chronicled, is quoted as having made this confession of faith just before the recent election: "I am with the ticket from top to bottom, in

The statesmen at the Capital resort to various methods for exercise and relaxation from the cares of state. Bicycles are in great favor, but a few old-fashioned members prefer horseback riding. Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, rides remarkably well; Mr. an ease and grace and rides with a boldness that a Rough Rider might envy, and Mr. Parker of New-Jersey is often seen cantering on his first mount. But far and away the best horseman in Washington is General "Joe" His outfit is not so stylish as some. his horses do not cavort and prance, and he

for really soldierly riding he has no equal.

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO THE RESULT OF THE COURT-MARTIAL-CLOSED

When the court-martial of Captains Bleecker and of not guilty and the substitution of the plea of guilty, National Guardsmen drew a long breath and felt thankful that a wise course had lessened the chances of further scandal. There was never any doubt as to the guilt of the two captains, and th only hope in their case was based on technical court must have convinced Major Van Duzer, as well as the captains, that time spent in hair-splitting would be lost, and they wisely decided to withdraw the original plea. There has been much speculation since then as to what punishment will be decided on, and while some officers think that nothing less than dismissal from the service would meet the requirements in the case, others believe that the valuable services of the captains should be taken into consideration and that a severe repri-mand should be their only punishment. But while

being made the Court remains silent, and nothing is known as to the fate of the captains. Those officers and members of the National Guard who were pleased to see the court-martial the action taken by the Court of Inquiry, which

the action taken by the Court of Inquiry, which was convened at the request of Major Smith and Captain Whittle. The Court decided to hold its sessions behind closed doors, and to make no part of the proceedings public until they came through the proper official sources. A violent protest was raised against this method of procedure by the counsel of the two officers, who had been accused of unsoldierly conduct. "The charges were made public." they argued, "and the denials should have the same publicity."

"The captains who accused their superiors of cowardice did so in the columns of the daily papers, and we wish that the public should see the other side through the same medium." But the Court was firm, and when its sessions are resumed, at 10 o'clock on next Thursday morning, no person will be admitted unless he has been summoned to remain in the courtroom before or after their examination. It is the intention of the Court of Inquiry to probe the matter in hand, and to leave nothing undone toward bringing out the whole truth, but every member of the court is anxious to avoid scandal.

"The captains still insist that all that was said by them was true, and the superior officers say that it was not true." said an officer high in the service, "and the Court of Inquiry will know, when it gets through, who is right, and it will be time stide will be a loser by waiting. If it should be shown that the captains were wrong, the vindication of the superiors will be just as complete in a few weeks as in a few days, and the offending captains could be prosecuted then as well as now; and if, on the other hand, there should be some truth in the charges, the whole Guard would be better off because of the closed doors."

The court is composed of the following officers: Colonel Samuel M. Welch, jr., Colonel Franklin Bartlett, Colonel William H. Lloyd and Lleutenant-Colonel Charles J. Buchanan.

When the sessions are resumed they will take place in the 22d Regiment Armory.

PATERSON'S YEARLY TYPHOID OUTBREAK HEALTH OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING INTO THE

CAUSE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

ing on in the last week an investigation by the Paterson Board of Health as to the causes of the present typhoid outbreak in this neighborhood. some prompt measures should be taken to stop the yearly ravages of the disease is becoming imperative. The Health Board has at present under examination a sample of Passale River water, large mammals from Alaska for the National which on analysis is said to show a horrible state

which on analysis is said to show a horrible state of fifth. What the cause of the condition of the water is, however, may not be designated by the local authorities.

The Little Falls medical men are agreed that the East Jersey Water Company is responsible for the filth state of the river, and the disease consequent thereon. The water company has found that the normal flow of the Fassaic is not rapid enough to carry the used water with sufficient speed away from their turbine wheels and pumps. To accelerate the flow the river has been dredged to a depth of ten feet from Little Falls to High Bridge. The result is, as a Little Falls medical man puts it, "that all the pent-up filth of years which has collected in the river bed is roused from its slumbers and sent forth to breed disease."

"I am for expansion, or I am not for expan-

Ben T. Cable of Illinois, whose return to the

Politically, the two Dakotas present an in- spite of the Free Silver plank. I approve of teresting contrast. These States came into everything in the Democratic platform except the Union together ten years ago. . They went one, and there is but one thing in the Republican platform I believe in, so I must be a Demo

does not look for ditches and fences to jump, but

THE MILITARY COURTS.

DOORS CAUSE DISCUSSION.

Paterson, Dec. 24 (Special).-There has been go The yearly recurrence of the disease in a form approaching an epidemic is causing some consternation to the local health authorities, and that

duced, such as Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus," or GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL. Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy, "The Coxcomb," or John Ford's fine tragedy, "The Brok-THE CURIOUS POLITICAL HISTORY OF en Heart," or Ben Jonson's "Alchemist," or the least familiar of Shakespeare's works, such as

Washington, Dec. 24.-Christmas week lacked none of the gayety that usually marks it. There is such an unwonted number of people their stay in Washington; but, as one of them hospitality and goodwill shown them by its people. They created truly an agreeable and

Republican from constable to Congressman, and when their Legislature met a few months later they sent four Republican Senators to Washington. Only one of the four has rehis able colleague, was defeated for re-election and went back to his law practice at Dead-Gilbert A. Pierce was named for the short term, and had the unanimous vote of his Legislature, yet two years later he was overwhelmingly defeated because the offices of which he was the dispenser failed to go Pierce left the State in disgust, and took up his abode in Minneapolis, where he publishes a magazine devoted to the of the human stomach, or, "What to He has never quite forgiven the indownfall, and has a still poorer opinion of

come to his rescue when he needed them.

So much for the first crop of Senators sent out by the two Dakotas. Pettigrew has maintained his leadership in the southern State, but at a price that few mer would care to pay. Twice elected as a Republican, he is now one of the most ardent champions of Bryanism. No one will dispute his former influence among his people. Two years ago he turned the State over to the Democracy, but this year he seems to have lost some of his power, as the Legislature and all the State officers, except the Governor, are Republicans. He will try for a third term in the Senate two years hence, but

think his doom is already sealed. North Dakota, with population and interests much the same as those of its sister State, has remained steadfastly Republican, if the Roach came to the House as the State's first Representative, and who succeeded Mr. Pierce in the upper branch in 1891 and was re-elected two years ago, has been the foremost political personage in North Dakota for the last eight years. He assisted there as it was in South Dakota. Hansbrough foresaw the danger, and at St. Louis he told the Republican leaders that if the convention failed to pledge the party to the promotion of bimetallism his State and others in the West would be lost. He declared that it was the duty of the convention to deal with a condition and not a theory. The pledge was made. North Dakota

The necessity for a new building for the use of the National Museum was never more apparent that at this time. Notwithstanding the fact that commodious galleries have been erected in a number of halls in the Museum, a number of date of its organization until the passage of the valuable specimens which have been exhibited Raines law, in 1896, it worked along these lines, at Omaha must be placed in storage on account of lack of room to exhibit them properly in the Museum. The collections are large, in number about four or five million specimens, a large portion of which, owing to lack of room, cannot of visitors and students. It is likely that a strong appeal to Congress will be made during the present term, with the view of obtaining more commodlous quarters to install and preserve these specimens of priceless value.